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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/346,354	07/02/1999	SAEED GANJI	EFIM0051	2282

31408 7590 08/27/2003

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EXAMINER
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POON, KING Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 08/27/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 25

Application Number: 09/346,354  
Filing Date: 07/02/1999  
Appellant(s): Saeed Ganji

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James Trosino  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to appellant's brief on appeal filed 06/17/2003.

**(1) *Real Party in Interest***

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences***

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

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**(3) *Status of Claims***

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) *Status of Amendments After Final***

The amendment after final rejection filed on 02/03/2003 has been entered.

**(5) *Summary of Invention***

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) *Issues***

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

**(7) *Grouping of Claims***

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims 1-4, 9, and 11 stand or fall together.

**(8) *Claims Appealed***

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(9) *Prior Art of Record***

The following is a listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

5,857,064

deSilva

01-1999

5,768,564

Andrews et al.

06-1998

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**(10) *Grounds of Rejection***

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

1. Claims 1-4, 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over deSilva (US 5,857,064) in view of Andrews et al (US 5,768,564)

Regarding claims 1, 11: deSilva teaches a development environment (see developer, column 12 line 48, column 13 line 29-32) for producing a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a printer (column 12, line 36), the development environment comprising: a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform. (computer, column 9, lines 42-50)

deSilva does not teach that the developer uses a PPD generator to import the base PPD and to generate therefrom a second PPD text file that includes text translation from the first language to a second language for a second software platform.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem,

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Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers) for other software platforms.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by having the developer of deSilva to use translators (PPD generator) to import the base PPD and to generate therefrom a second PPD text file that includes text translation from the first language to a second language for a second software platform.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 2: deSilva teaches a build file (the list (file) of specific printer information of column 18 line 35-47) that describes a product (the printer of the PPD file, column 13 line 15) specific set of features of the based PPD text file.

Regarding claim 3: deSilva teaches a method for generating a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a printer (column 12, line 36), the

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method comprising: providing a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform; (computer, column 9, lines 42-50 line 41-46) providing a build file (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32) that comprising information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file; (column 13, lines 30-34); and implementing the build file (the instance of object in document 601, column 13, lines 30-34) to generate the second PPD text file. (The document that was replaced with printer specification implementations by developer, column 13, lines 30-35)

deSilva does not teach text translated from the first language to a second language.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target

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language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by: text translated from the first language to a second language.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 4: deSilva teaches a method for revising (column 13, lines 30-35) a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a printer (column 12, line 36), the method comprising: providing a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform; (computer, column 9, lines 42-50 line 41-46) and a build file (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32) that comprising information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file; (column 13, lines 30-34); modifying the base PPD text file (document 601, column 13, lines 25-35) to

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provided a revised PPD text file; (the edited document, column 13, lines 30-35) and implementing the build file (the instance of object in document 601, column 13, lines 30-34) to generate the second PPD text file (the document that was replaced with printer specification implementations by developer, column 13, lines 30-35) from the revised PPD text file. (A second PPD text file is generated from the revised PPD text file because the revised PPD text file is different from the first PPD text file)

deSilva does not teach text translated from the first language to a second language.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by: text translated from the first language to a second language.



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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 9: Andrew teaches wherein: the PPD generator parses the PPD text and the build file into text-based instructions (column 6 line 55-65) and is parsed and assembled (fig. 7) by PostScript printer drivers. (Printer handler/printer driver, column 12 line 50, column 9 line 66, and PostScript printer, column 18 line 62)

**(11) *Response to Argument***

Appellant, on the bottom of page 10, and the top of page 11, brief, argues that deSilva does not teach revising a PPD file.

In response: Column 13, lines 28-32, deSilva teaches a PPD file is created and given to a developer to edit the instance data of objects or replace them with the printer specific implementations. The action of editing the instance data of objects or replace them with the printer specific implementations of a PPD file is revising the PPD file.

Appellant, on the top of page 11, and middle of page 12, brief, argues deSilva does not suggest providing a development environment that includes a base PPD text file that comprises

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information regarding a printer, the information including text in a first language, the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform.

In response: deSilva teaches providing a development environment (developer, column 13, lines 30, the environment that a developer working in, is a development environment) that includes base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, Adobe PostScript printer Description file; printer personality document, column 12 line 36, column 13, line 28, is the PPD file) that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-40), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60 showing an example of a first language), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform. (computer, column 9, lines 42-50, that uses the PPD file; print handler reads the PPD file, column 12, lines 49-52- the print handler is part of the computer in deSilva, column 9, lines 43, 67)

Appellant on the top of page 11, brief, argues that deSilva does not teach a PPD generator adapted to import the base PPD text file and to generate a second PPD text file that includes text translated from the first language to a second language.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

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deSilva does not teach that the developer uses a PPD generator to import the base PPD and to generate therefrom a second PPD text file that includes text translation from the first language to a second language for a second software platform.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers) for other software platforms.

Since deSilva's PPD file is to be used by computers and computers are running on different compute languages, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by having the developer of deSilva to use a generator adapted to import the base PPD text file and to generate a second PPD text file that includes text translated from the first language to a second language.

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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the reason that it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Appellant, on the middle of page 11, brief, argues deSilva does not teach a build file that comprises information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file that includes text translated from the first language to the second language.

In response: deSilva teaches a build file (the list (file) of specific printer information of column 18 line 35-47, that is to be used by a developer to edit a PPD text file, column 13, lines 29-32) that comprises information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file.

As previously discussed, the second (modified) text file is to be translated into a second language to be used by another computer using a second language; therefore, the translated second text file includes text translated from the first language to the second language.

Appellant, on the bottom of page 11, brief, argues that Andrew does not describe or suggest anything relevant to the claimed invention.

In response: Andrew, in the area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be

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executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical (column 1 line 36-37). To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers) for other software platforms.

Since deSilva teaches a developer (programmer) of developing a PPD text file to be used by a computer system, the developer logically would worry about whether his development would be usable by the computer system because the computer may not be able to read the PPD text file if the PPD text file is not written into a language understandable by the computer, after reading Andrew. Therefore, Andrew's teaching is relevant to the concern and problems of deSilva.

Appellant, on the top of page 12, brief, argues that the Examiner selectively excised individual words and phrases such as "developer," "PostScript," and "PPD," from deSilva to reconstruct elements of the claimed invention.

In response: Column 13, lines 27-33, deSilva, teaches a developer developing a personality document 601 (PPD) from another PPD. The "PostScript" of column 18, lines

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30-35 is showing that the personality document 601 is an Adobe PostScript Printer Description File.

Appellant, on the bottom of page 12, brief, argues deSilva does not teach developing computer programs for computers to execute.

In response: Column 13, lines 29-32, teaches to develop a PPD text file. The PPD text file contains computer languages (the code shown on column 18, lines 35-60) to be executed by a computer. Therefore, deSilva teaches developing computer programs for computers to execute.

Appellant on page 13 and 14, brief, argues that there is no motivation to combine deSilva and Andrews.

In response: Andrew, in the area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical (column 1 line 36-37). To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers) for other software platforms.

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deSilva teaches to develop a PPD text file for a computer, column 13, lines 27-33)

Since deSilva teaches a developer (programmer) of developing a PPD text file to be used by a computer system, the developer logically would worry about whether his development would be usable by the computer system because the computer may not be able to read the PPD text file if the PPD text file is not written into a language understandable by the computer, after reading Andrew, after reading Andrew; and it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by having the developer of deSilva to use a generator adapted to import the base PPD text file and to generate a second PPD text file that includes text translated from the first language to a second language.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the reason that it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

King Y. Poon

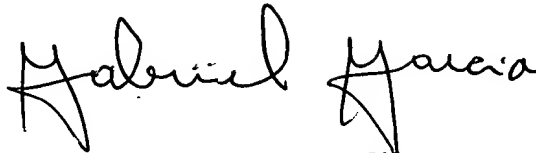
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August 25, 2003